

"On the 11th of August, Richard Clark, from bark *Holais*, in dry dock, was sent into Marine Hospital with fever, and recovered.

"On the 11th of August, Thomas Lowen was admitted into Marine Hospital from schooner *G. Tittle*. The schooner was from Philadelphia; had been three weeks at Central Wharf, and eight days in Ashley River, before Lawson was attacked—he recovered.

"J. H. Frederick, from schooner *G. Harris*, entered the Marine Hospital on the 12th of August, and died on the 15th.

"Dunbar and Painter, from schooner *Tittle*, entered Marine Hospital on the 14th of August; were removed to the Lazaretto on the 15th; the first recovered; the latter died with black vomit on the 19th.

"The steamer *George's Creek* arrived from Baltimore on the 11th of August; on the 8th, during her voyage, two seamen were taken sick; on the 13th, they were sent to the Lazaretto, where one died on the 15th with black vomit; the other recovered.

"On the 15th of August, an unacclimated slave, residing in Legaré Street, near South Bay, was attacked; had hemorrhage from gums and uterus; regarded by the physician in attendance as a very severe case—recovered.

"Hansler, a seaman from schooner *Webster*, and residing in Marine Hospital since 2d of August (in venereal ward), was attacked severely with fever on 15th—is now recovering. His nurse, from Maine, in hospital about three months, has also been attacked, and died this evening, 25th.

"Mrs. L——, from Philadelphia, in Charleston one year, and residing in Queen Street near Rutledge, was attacked on the 15th; has had black vomit, but is now recovering.

"Thomas Kegan (a son of Mrs. Kegan, in Weems' Court, before mentioned), was attacked with fever on the 15th; has had black vomit—recovered.

"On the 16th of August, Douglass and his wife, eight weeks in the city, and residing at 125 East Bay, near Pineknay Street, were attacked with fever—both have recovered.

"Ann and Bridget Burne, aged 6 and 17 years, twelve months from Ireland, residing in Pineknay Street, near the last mentioned ones, were attacked on the 17th and 18th of August. Both had black vomit; the elder died on the 23d; the younger is recovering.

"A German girl, residing in Queen Street, near Mrs. J——, was attacked on the 17th; has had black vomit; is recovering.

"Elizabeth Graham, from Ireland, four years in Charleston, was seen by a physician for the first time on the 21st; died same day with black vomit. Resided in Cromwell's Court, immediately opposite Marine Hospital.

"Two other sons of Mrs. Kegan, in Weems' Court, were attacked, the one on the 19th, the other on the 21st of August. They are now under treatment, and likely to recover.

"A German girl, five months in Charleston, was admitted into the Roper Hospital on the 23d; presumed to be sick five or six days; had resided on Vendue Range; died same night with black vomit.

"On the 23d, an Irishman was admitted into the Roper Hospital from Queen Street, near State. Also, an inmate of the hospital (with sore leg) since 24th of July, was attacked. Both still under treatment.

"I have heard of new cases in the past two days in the following localities, but have not been able as yet to get particulars: One in Queen Street near Meeting; one at the corner of St. Michael's Alley and Church Street; one at the corner of Market and Anson streets; and one in State Street, between Queen and Chalmers. The first mate of the *Royal Victoria* is also sick on East Bay, and three of the crew on board of the vessel in the stream.

"The disease spreads so slowly as to induce strong hopes that we shall yet be spared the infliction of an epidemic.

"The foregoing sum up a total of forty-seven cases that have occurred on ship-board and in the city, out of which thirteen have died; twenty-eight recovered, and the balance under treatment."

*Origin of Yellow Fever in New Orleans in 1856.*—CASE I.—July 27, 1856, James Hawkins, a native of Kentucky, but late a resident of Arkansas, entered

ward 33, Charity Hospital. Patient is one of the "La Paz prisoners," and has recently returned to this country from his long captivity in Mexico. He reached Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, about the 10th of July, inst., remained there until the 20th, and took passage on the steamship Texas, for New Orleans. He reached New Orleans on the 25th of July, sick with fever, though able to walk a little. Had felt unwell on the 24th, and had a chill, followed by fever, on the 25th. On his arrival, he was taken to the Rainbow Hotel, corner of New Levee and Notre Dame Streets. Remained there until the 27th, when, being worse, he entered the hospital. When he entered the ward he had fever. 28th, morning. Skin hot and dry; pulse 94; tongue coated white, with red edges; great thirst; pains in head and lumbar region; vomiting bile.

Evening. Fever still continues; still vomiting; skin moist and turning yellow.

29th, morning. Pulse 56; great nausea; vomiting clear fluid in small quantities; no pain; skin moist and cool.

2 P. M. Vomits dark matter; very restless; pulse 64, and undulating.

30th, morning. Pulse 62, and soft; tongue red, with a dark stripe down the centre; vomiting black matter without much effort.

3 P. M. Pulse quick and feeble; delirious; still vomits black matter; subsultus tendinum.

5½ P. M. Is dying.

The above is a history of Case No. 1, derived in part from notes taken by a very intelligent student of medicine, who marked the case down as yellow fever from the moment of first seeing him, and partly from a very clear and intelligent history given us by a comrade who came over on the Texas with Hawkins. We did not see the case until the morning of the 30th. At this time the man was yellow, delirious, and throwing up black vomit freely. Indeed we have never seen a "better" case of yellow fever.

An autopsy was performed in this case, and all the characteristics of yellow fever were present.

CASE II.—Aug. 13, Eugene Claudot, native of France, aged 30 years, labourer, entered ward 13. Patient is from the city of Mexico, where he has resided for eighteen months past. Left that place on the 1st of August, on horseback. Arrived in Vera Cruz and spent two days and nights there, previous to his departure for New Orleans, on board the steamship Texas, on the 8th inst. Felt perfectly well when he left, but on the 10th, towards evening, felt some pain in the head, which was soon followed by a chill, and then a burning fever. Did nothing but drink water freely while on the boat. On his arrival at New Orleans, August 12, he was conveyed to a French boarding-house, but, being a stranger, he does not know the locality of the same. Was admitted into the hospital on the morning of 13th, died on the 14th.

We saw this patient, and he was a type case of yellow fever. A post-mortem was held, and confirmed the diagnosis.

CASE III.—Lawrence Olsen, a native of Denmark, mt. 40 years. In New Orleans two years. Labourer. Entered ward 12, on the 14th of August. Died on same day.

This patient was delirious when he entered, and could give no account of himself, and unfortunately no further history than the above was elicited from those who brought him to the hospital. We have made every effort to trace him up, but in vain. He was undoubtedly a case of yellow fever.

CASE IV.—Valentina Neu, a native of Prussia, mt. 23 years, shoemaker, six months in New Orleans, last from Pittsburgh, entered ward 12, on 10th of August. Had fever, but yellow fever was not suspected. On the 16th, he became worse, threw up black vomit, and died. He was undoubtedly a case of yellow fever.

Since the death of this man we have used every exertion to trace up his place of residence, etc. We have succeeded in tracing him to the Rainbow Hotel, where Hawkins (Case No. 1) was sick after his arrival on the steamship Texas. The obliging proprietor of the Rainbow showed us his register, and there is the name of the patient. He had been boarding at this hotel since January last.

CASE V.—Edward Duffy, native of Lowell, Mass., though of Irish descent, æt. 21 years, entered ward 13, on 13th of August. Has been engaged running on towboats between the Baliz and this city for three months past.

We saw this man on the morning of the 13th, when we went in to see Case II. He was lying on an adjoining bed, and had a high fever. We noted him more particularly as being one of seven men in the ward who had never had yellow fever, and we were anxious to see whether any such individuals would contract the disease from the Vera Cruz caso. He died on the 16th, of genuine yellow fever, and the post-mortem revealed all the characteristics of this disease.

Such is a history of the five first cases occurring in the Charity Hospital this season. There were several other cases occurring simultaneously with these, one from Mexico, per steamship Texas, and one taken sick at the Rainbow Hotel; but as they were considered doubtful, or even more than doubtful by some medical gentlemen, we refrain from giving any account of them. We have shown that yellow fever has been introduced into the city from Vera Cruz, and in spite of quarantine; it remains to be seen whether it will spread—whether we are to have an epidemic.

Since writing the foregoing, there have been two or three other cases in the hospital, though they have certainly occurred since the introduction of the imported cases, and present comparatively little interest. We hear of two or three undoubted cases in private practice, though we have seen none ourselves. All are said to be among the labouring class of persons.

It will be perceived, by reference to the mortuary reports of the city, that seven deaths by yellow fever are reported for the four weeks ending August 23d. Five of these are the cases just cited in detail. Of the remaining two, only one is considered undoubted. This one was seen late in July by a physician in the lower part of the city, who reports the case to the Board of Health as yellow fever, but says he was called in only in time to see the man die. He learned that he had been taken from an American seaborer just arrived at New Orleans, but could get no particulars.—*New Orleans Medical Times*, September, 1856.

*Vaccina and Variola.*—Dr. MORLAND reported to the Boston Society for Medical Improvement the following interesting case:—

"On the 13th of February last, he vaccinated a healthy male infant, six months old. On the 17th of the same month, a faint, but sufficiently distinct, eruption of measles was observed about the neck and shoulders. The usual symptoms of rubecula had declared themselves on the next morning after the vaccination, and the disease, consequently, must have commenced only a few hours previously to that operation, if four days be adopted as the period elapsing between the attack and the appearance of the eruption. The vaccine vesicle matured very slowly for several days, and the rubeculous eruption continued with varying distinctness, but always comparatively slight, until the 19th of February, when it disappeared. The vaccine vesicle then took a start, and went on rapidly to perfection. There seemed to be a retarding action reciprocally maintained for a time by the two affections, thus accidentally concurrent; vaccineinia finally prevailing. The circumstantial record, made at the time, reads thus:—

"February 17th.—Vaccination apparently taking effect; measles appeared; will the vesicle be retarded?

"18th.—Vesicle advancing very slowly; measles retrograding; ordered a warm bath.

"19th.—Vesicle going on, but more slowly than is common; less redness around it; eruption of measles gone; will it recur?

"20th.—Vaccine vesicle much larger; child feverish; warm bath.

"21st.—At 7½ o'clock in the morning, the child was seized with a severe general convulsion. He was seen by Dr. M. in about twenty minutes; a warm bath had been used. Wine of ipecuo. and opomata, with cold lotions to the head, were at once resorted to, and, subsequently, three grains of calomel with five of rhubarb were given. Aspect of the little patient pale and confused. At 1½ o'clock P. M., he had another convulsive attack, of rather greater so-